

THE LANCASTER NEWS

VOL. 12, NO. 76, SEMI-WEEKLY.

LANCASTER, S. C., FRIDAY, AUG. 17, 1917.

\$2.00 A YEAR

PRESIDENT HAS NAMED NEW GENERAL OFFICERS

SOUTH CAROLINA BOYS TO GO TO FRANCE.

Engineers Companies of This State Will Be First to See Active Service.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Nominations of nearly 200 general officers in the national army, including officers of the regular army and the National Guard, were sent to the senate today by President Wilson.

From the thirty-seven new major generals to be created for the duration of the war and from the existing major generals of the regular army will come the army, corps and division commanders of all the forces being raised, regulars, National Guard or national army. Similarly the brigade commanders will be selected from the list of more than 100 new brigadiers.

Coincident with this announcement of high command came the statement from the war department that a composite National Guard division composed of troops from twenty-six States and the District of Columbia was in process of organization under command of Brigadier Mann, at present chief of the militia bureau of the department, but who heads the list of national army major generals.

These will be the first National Guard troops to be sent to France. No discussion is permitted by the censor, however, of the time of their mobilization or departure for the front.

The States from which the National Guard troops are to be assembled are Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New York, Ohio, Georgia, Alabama, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Maryland, South Carolina, California, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Kansas, Texas, Michigan, New Jersey, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon and the others from the District of Columbia.

War Department's Announcement.
Following is the war department's announcement, under the heading "Composite National Guard Division." "The following organizations of the National Guard have been selected to compose the Forty-second division:

"The following numerical designations have been assigned:

"Division headquarters troop, to consist of the Second separate troop, Louisiana cavalry.

"The division machine gun battalion, No. 149, to be composed of the third battalion, Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.

Infantry Brigades.
"The infantry brigades to be numbered eighty-three and eighty-four.

"The eighty-third Infantry Brigade, to comprise the 150th machine gun battalion, composed of Companies E, F and G. Second Wisconsin Infantry; the 165th Infantry (Sixty-ninth New York Infantry), and the 166th Infantry (Fourth Ohio Infantry) National Guard.

"The eighty-fourth Infantry Brigade to comprise the 151st machine gun battalion (Companies B, C and F. Second Georgia Infantry); 167th Infantry (Fourth Alabama Infantry) and the 168th Infantry (Third Iowa Infantry).

Artillery Brigade.
"The artillery brigade to be numbered sixty-seventh, comprises:

"The 149th field artillery (First Illinois Field Artillery); the 150th field artillery (First Indiana Field Artillery); the 151st field artillery (First Minnesota Field Artillery), and the 117th trench mortar battery to be composed of the Third and Fourth companies, Maryland Coast Artillery Corps.

"The engineer regiment of the division will be numbered 117th. The first battalion will be formed from the first separate battalion, engineers, South Carolina; and the second battalion will be formed of the first separate battalion, engineers, California.

Signal Troops.
"The divisional field battalion, signal troops, will be organized from (Continued from Page 1)

MILLIONS NEEDED FOR ALL WAR EXPENDITURES

PLANS NOW UNDERWAY FOR RAISING MONEY.

Will Undertake to Finance Our Allies by Taxes and Issuing More Bonds.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Congressional leaders were informed by Secretary McAdoo that it would be necessary for them to authorize at this and the winter session of congress an additional \$9,000,000,000 for war expenditures to June 30, 1918, including further loans to the allies. Five billions in bonds already have been authorized, and a \$2,000,000,000 war tax bill is pending now in the Senate.

Within an hour after the secretary had conferred with Representative Kitchin, chairman of the house ways and means committee, plans were under way to raising the money. A meeting of the ways and means committee was called for August 25, and arrangements made for the house, now taking three-day recess, to resume its regular meetings on August 27 and expedite financial legislation.

Issuance of between \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000 in bonds to meet new allied loans, authorization of an additional \$500,000,000 in taxes to be added to the bill before the senate, probably will be proposed by the committee and agreed to by the house. No delay in either authorization is anticipated. The bond issue will be agreed to within a day, Mr. Kitchin predicted, and the \$500,000,000 probably will be added to the revenue bill in conference with the approval of the house.

The plan is to have the remainder of the \$9,000,000,000 authorized at the next session of congress, beginning in December. Whether it will be raised by bonds or additional taxation or in what proportion of both, is undecided. Announcement that authorization of a new bond issue to meet an allied loan was desired came as a surprise to most of the congressional leaders. They thought the conference the secretary sought with Mr. Kitchin was for the purpose of discussing raising possibly an additional \$1,000,000,000 or \$2,000,000,000 to emergency domestic needs. They planned to authorize it, go home, and raise the remaining \$4,000,000,000 or \$5,000,000,000 it was estimated the war would cost this fiscal year at the next session.

PUTS IT UP TO DANIELS.

New York, Aug. 15.—Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the Navy League of the United States, who was asked by Secretary Daniels to resign as a result of a statement issued by the league concerning a recent explosion in the Mare Island navy yard, today sent a letter to Mr. Daniels saying he would retire from the league if Mr. Daniels would resign as secretary of the navy.

Col. Thompson wrote that, if it were necessary for Mr. Daniels to remain as secretary of the navy, "it would probably be better to have some one other than myself as head of the Navy League."

The letter added: "In your interview you substantially admit the important fact in our statement, namely, that the explosion was the result of a conspiracy, but do not explain to the public why you have failed to take action."

NORWEGIAN VESSELS SUNK

Ten Persons Drowned When Falkland Went Down.

London, Aug. 15.—According to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen announcement is made by the Norwegian foreign office that the Norwegian steamer Falkland has been sunk in the North sea. Ten persons were killed.

The steamer Capella also was sunk. The crew was saved.

The Falkland displaced 4,877 tons gross. Available shipping records give a steamer Capella as being 877 tons gross.

AMERICAN TROOPS ARE MARCHING IN LONDON

REVIEWED BY THE KING AND THE QUEEN.

Streets Thronged With Enthusiastic Spectators Who Cheered Stars and Stripes.

London, Aug. 15.—American troops marched through London today. They were reviewed by Ambassador Page and later by King George at Buckingham Palace. Great crowds lined the streets, which were decorated profusely with American and British flags. Enthusiasm was shown everywhere. The Americans were cheered by civilians, by soldiers on their way to the front and by wounded men. The troops were escorted by guard bands.

A meeting of the cabinet was in progress when the Americans approached Whitehall. It was adjourned to permit the premier and his colleagues to pay their compliments to the Americans. The cabinet went in a body to the war office.

Witnessed by High Officers.

As the Americans passed the Horse Guards' parade to Whitehall they were greeted from the windows of the war office by Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Secretary Balfour, Chancellor Bonar Law, War Secretary Derby, Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions George N. Barnes, member of the war council; Admiral Jellicoe, and other high officials as well as by French and Belgian officers.

The evening newspapers say that for a parallel to the scenes witnessed today in the neighborhood of Trafalgar Square it probably would be necessary to recall the time of the South African war and the return home of the troops.

Reviewed by King.

The King's party at Buckingham Palace included Field Marshal French, commander of the home forces; Queen Mother Alexandra and Princess Mary.

Millions of Londoners, many of them waving American flags, cheered themselves hoarse until the Americans departed. The streets, from Horse Guards up Whitehall to Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly, Grosvenor Gardens, Buckingham Palace, Mall and Westminster bridge were banked solidly with men and children hours before the march began.

When the troops swung into Whitehall a roar of cheers which was heard many blocks away, was started. Throngs of spectators continually shouted out greetings such as "We are glad to see you, America," and "Go get them, boys."

Eyes to the Front.

The Americans for the most part kept their eyes to the front. Only occasionally did a man hear or look to the right or left, grinning broadly, or wiggling a hand in such a way that the officers could not see him. In front of Buckingham palace the people completely filled the broad plaza. The King, accompanied by the household staff and officers, took his place at the gate. The Americans then filed past, eyes left, officers at salute, while the band played and the cheering and waving of flags continued. As the first Stars and Stripes passed with the ranks the King and his party raised their hands in salute. The flag was dipped and the crowd roared approval so vigorously that the King was forced to smile.

A slight rain fell during the review but not a spectator departed. As each flag passed the King saluted and the enormity of the crowd became almost uncontrollable.

On Palace Grounds.

After the review the Americans camped temporarily on the green park at the rear of the palace. There they rested and had lunch, after which they resumed the march through the city.

The allied soldiers in the crowds in common with other spectators, commented on the youthfulness, soldierly bearing and snappiness of the Americans.

The evening newspaper unites in praise of the American soldiers. The Standard displays on the front page

MAKE WAR SUBMARINE OF THE DEUTCHLAND

CONVERT MERCHANT BOAT INTO FIGHTING VESSEL.

Undersea Craft May Soon Be Plying Along Pacific Coast In Interest of Quarry.

Copenhagen, Aug. 15.—The German commercial submarine Deutschland, which visited the United States before that country entered the war, has been converted into a war submarine, according to German fleet gossip reaching the Associated Press. The Deutschland has a great radius of action and has been fitted with six torpedo tubes.

The submarine, it is said, may soon leave for the Pacific to operate against traffic from San Francisco. The U-boat was to have started activities some time ago but an explosion on board while the vessel was on a trial trip made necessary repairs which took considerable time.

The German losses in submarines, according to the information of the Associated Press, who recently had been at Wilhelmshaven and with the German fleet, has been twenty to twenty-two boats, this figure apparently covering the losses since the start of the unrestricted submarine warfare campaign. Four additional boats are said to have been lost in the Mediterranean. Germany now has almost 300 submarines. The newest boats being of the big sea-going type and armed with a six-inch gun.

This armament appeared on boats commissioned in the middle of June.

The 300 submarines include a large number of the alleged canal type boat for passage through the Belgian canals to Zeebrugge, and which are of inferior armament and a smaller radius of action.

The German Fleet.

The German fleet, according to the information, justifies its name of high sea fleet by running out from Wilhelmshaven with considerable regularity sometimes two or three times a week. Fleet only makes short trips, however, and never goes very far to sea. The high seas usually leaves Wilhelmshaven in the evening and is back by early dinner time, between 11 and noon on the following day. On a few occasions it has remained out longer, but only because thick weather set in, making a passage through the German mine fields dangerous and forcing it to remain in the shelter of Helgoland, until the weather cleared.

Anchored in Security.

A greater part of the time the anchored big ships and cruisers comprising the battle fleet are anchored in safe security behind mine fields and nets and a triple line of pickets protecting the entrance to the base. Once in March the fleet had a considerable period of enforced repose when British mine layers, taking advantage of thick weather, sowed the coastal waters so full of mines that the German vessels were unable to leave harbor.

The enlisted personnel of the fleet knew nothing of American preparations for active participation in war. The men were told by their officers that America's declaration of war on Germany was only issued as a cover to preparations against Japan and that American troops would not be used in Europe.

SUGAR COMPANY'S DIVIDEND.

New York, Aug. 15.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company today declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly of 2-1-2 per cent on the common stock.

the large head lines:

"Sons of the Pilgrims Back in London," under which it says, "Lean, lithe, straight-backed, sal-low, thin-lipped, set-jawed, they impressed everybody as doers rather than dreamers, men of few words who look you straight in the eye, take your measure at a glance, give you their opinion in a rough epigram and get to business. Not Canadian, not Australian, not New Zealand, but in the snap of the eye and the expression of the mouth something distinctly British."

CANADIANS CAPTURE DOMINATING POSITION

ENGAGED GERMANS IN DESPERATE BATTLE.

With Slight Casualties Dominion's Soldiers Smash German Line Along Two Mile Front.

British Front in France and Belgium, Aug. 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—After the brilliant advance this morning in which the Canadians captured hill 70, and then swept on northwest of Lens, the attackers were in close grips with the Germans in the western part of Lens late today.

The attack began at 4:25 o'clock, just as the first gray streaks of dawn were appearing. All night the British big guns had been pouring a steady stream of high explosive shells into the German positions, great detonations overlapping one another like the rapid crack of machine gun fire and swelling into a mighty volume of thunder that shook the earth and stunned the senses. Then, a short time before the hour of offensive had arrived the batteries abruptly ceased, and a strange, almost oppressive stillness, fraught with the portending cataclysm which must follow, crept over the country which until then had been an inferno of death. It had been raining and gray clouds still hung low over the trenches where crouched the Canadian infantrymen waiting eagerly for the arrival of the moment which would summon them to attack.

Terrible Spectacle.

Suddenly, ten minutes before the time set for the attack, every British gun within range broke out with a hurricane of shelling and solid lines of crimson lightning belched from the German trenches as the explosives broke about them. To this lurid picture was added the unforgettable spectacle of the burning oil which the British threw on the enemy lines. Great clouds of pinkish colored smoke rolled across country from the flaming liquid and the murky sky threw back myriad colors from the conflagration below.

The moment of attack arrived, and as the British guns dropped their protecting barrage in front of the Canadian trenches, the clouds parted and the yellow moon appeared. In the light of this beacon the Canadians leaped over the parapet and began their methodical advance behind their barrage fire.

Without a Flaw.

The British Barage was without a flaw. Behind it the Canadians mounted Hill 70 and swept along the rest of the line. On the crest of the hill, where so much blood had been spilled before, heavy fighting might have been expected, for the position was well manned with machine guns. The resistance here, however, was not strong and it was not until the dwellings in the outskirts of the suburbs were reached that vigorous fighting occurred. The ground over which the infantry advanced was honey-combed with British holes and the barbed wire defenses had been levelled so that they gave little trouble.

The first serious resistance from the Germans was met at a point where the enemy was entrenched strongly connected cellars and here sanguinary fighting occurred. The place is a sample of other suburbs about Lens.

Lens before the war had a population of 30,000 but it is now a mass of ruins.

Underground Defenses.

Following their usual tactics the Germans had carried out systematic destruction of the houses and had constructed strong underground defenses. The whole city is undermined with tunnels and dugouts which have been reinforced with concrete. It was in such difficult surroundings as this that the Canadians are battling today.

The capture of Hill 70, is another triumph for the British fighting organization. Wounded Canadians returning from the heart of the battle today were loud in their praise of the perfection achieved in prepara-

FIRST STEPS TAKEN FOR CHEAPER BREAD

BIG CORPORATION IS TO HANDLE ALL GRAIN.

Huge Concern Formed to Take Care of Stabilizing Prices. Other Boards Named.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The food administration prepared today to take over the entire 1917 wheat crop if necessary to stabilize prices throughout the year. It formed a \$50,000,000 corporation with all the stock held by the federal government, to buy and sell wheat at the principal terminals. The move was the first of a series to be taken to reduce the price of bread. Millers already have agreed to put themselves under voluntary regulations and are working out with the food administration a differential of flour by the wholesalers and the baking of bread will be taken up next.

The hope of the administration is to establish a scale of prices from the farm to the grocery store, eliminating undue profit and ending speculation. The maintenance of a standard price for wheat, officials believe, is the most necessary step.

In announcing formation of the wheat crop corporation the food administration also has made known the personnel of the committee which will fix a price to be paid for this year's wheat yield, and the names of 13 men who will act as purchasing agents for the corporation at terminals.

Hoover at Head.

The wheat corporation will be put under the administration grain division. Its chairman will be Herbert Hoover and its president Julian Barnes, a Duluth exporter.

To Buy for Allies.

The wheat corporation will handle all allied grain purchases and will do the buying for the American government. If found advisable it also will serve as broker for the milling interests, purchasing wheat for the flour mills to keep the market steady. The allies will be required to purchase flour instead of wheat on the theory that manufacturing cost will be reduced and American industry encouraged.

All of the grain men who are taken into the food administration's frame division will disassociate themselves from business interests and will give their entire time to the government without remuneration.

Authority to license grain elevators and milling concerns was given formally to the food administration today in a proclamation by President Wilson. Mr. Hoover hopes that operation of the licensing system will make unnecessary any extensive government purchases for the allies. He believes a stable export price and proper supervision of exchange dealings will do more than anything else to keep prices on a constant level.

Representatives of the millers also met here today and named a committee to serve with the food administration in drawing up and enforcing the regulations governing flour markets.

No plans have been made for grain purchases by neutral countries although it is likely all will be required to buy through the food administration. This will give the government a close check on purchases and will aid the export council, to which applications for grain exports must be submitted. Just now no food of any character is leaving the United States for the European neutral countries but shipments will be permitted as soon as the countries concerned have supplied full data as to their needs.

forded by the artillery.

The extreme depth reached in the first stage was 1,500 yards and this was achieved in ninety-three minutes.

A considerable number of German prisoners are beginning to arrive at the British camp and it is